

through the places where men are killing each other and where the poisoned breath of the pestilence taints all the air.

### Where?

FIVE days ago it was cabled that all the day long a new German army of half a million men had been pouring through Berlin, but that its destination was a profound secret. Would it be hurled upon the retreating Russians in the east to scatter and confound them before new ammunition could reach them? Would it turn south to hurl back the Italians and keep a port on the Adriatic open for supplies, and open communication through Turkey with Constantinople; or would it be sent to try once more to shatter the allied armies in the west and make an open way to the west coast?

The latter is the more probable plan for none of the others, even if successful, would be decisive while a signal triumph in the west would place both London and Paris in jeopardy, while the steady reinforcement of the allies in France, unless quickly stopped, will soon become a menace to all western Germany, which though dotted all over with fortresses might suffer as Belgium suffered under the first onsets of this fearful war.

If the most terrific fighting of the war is reported from northern and eastern France, during the next few days, it need cause no surprise.

### Water Meters

THE proposition to put in water meters is again being agitated and the usual heartburnings are awakened at the proposition. On its face it reads fair that by the use of meters each man pays for what water he uses. But that is not fair, for in truth, the meter is a luxury to the rich man who cares nothing about the water tax, while for the poor householder, the meter tax causes him to begin to economize water from the moment the meter is put in. He thinks of it every time a rose-bush in his little yard is watered, every time one of his children is to have a bath, with the result that after a little time the rose-bush is not watered, the children's baths are less and less frequent.

Meters may be necessary in very large cities, but they have no place in small, young cities. Water should be as free as the air and if there is here and there a "water hog" there is a legal way to reach him. Instead of sending a large amount of money away to pay for meters the money should be used at home to increase the water supply.

There is another feature about the business. One great need of Salt Lake City is more manufacturing establishments. They will not be established with the city's water controlled by meters.

Neither will men seeking new homes buy lots and build houses where there is fear of an annual water famine.

Again, in nearly all cities as men walk the streets they are frequently annoyed by the odor from sewer pipes. It is not that way in this city because our sewers are constantly flushed by the waste water of the city that pours through them. And this must always be so if possible.

If necessary water must be pumped from great Salt Lake as high up as Twelfth East and used for sprinkling the streets, and to fight fires. That would cost some money, but it would pay. The mountains to the east are full of water; all it needs is to have that water tapped.

Above Liberty park is a reservoir ample to supply the city if once utilized. There should be but one thought, and that is: "This city must have water enough supplied for all uses for five hundred thousand people."

### Utah Day and The Carnival

THE Wizards of the Wasatch are in rebellion. Their claim is that they long ago arranged for this year's carnival and that the glories of it were to culminate on July 24th, but now the managers of the Utah exhibit in the great San Francisco exposition have fixed upon July 24th as "Utah Day" at the exposition, and that the program is to have the high school cadets, the choir and the governor there on that day.

They claim that the Utah day ceremonies in San Francisco will be lost in the mighty jungle of people there, whereas could the marching of the cadets and the music be here, the effect would be to arouse the patriotism of this state and be a day of rejoicing for the whole state; that their carnival can neither be postponed nor hurried through to an earlier date.

If "Utah Day" could be postponed until the 26th the cadets and the music could be retained here until the evening of the 24th and then reach the exposition in time.

Unless other states have named July 25th and 26th as state days, we would think that the matter could be easily adjusted.

### Neutral Retaliation

INASMUCH as Germany has declared the sea for fifty miles around the British islands a war zone and has closed the English channel, and Great Britain has declared the whole North sea as unsafe for neutrals because of floating mines and submarines, a writer in the east suggests that the neutral nations make a league in self defense. He suggests that President Wilson call a conference of the neutral nations through their ambassadors in Washington, and agree upon a program something like this:

Lay down the rules and regulations governing the legal conduct of the war, the rights of neutrals—including poor neutral Belgium—just what warning should be given ships, in just what waters they may be attacked, etc. Supposing to this conference came the United States of America, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Peru, and the other Latin-American states, including Cuba. Once again suppose these states bound themselves into a confederation to enforce, in so far as they could, the program above referred to, and supposing a disregard of it by any of the combatants, to close their borders to all trade of all kinds with the offender; to become his markets, to sell him nothing, buy from him nothing, pass him no supplies, to seize all his ships, to intern his citizens, to confiscate their private property, and make them outlaws in whichever land they were found. Would this be a weapon?

If we get the balance of the neutral world to join where would the offender lay his head? With the borders of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and the Balkan states, closed to her, with a sequestration of the immense wealth of her citizens in the United States, Chile, Brazil, and the Argentine accomplished, would this weapon not be as effective as 500 submarines and 4,000,000 trained soldiers? England, France, and Russia would be held to the same responsibility, and if by ill luck they should choose to offend and defy to the same extent would also receive their due.

It may come to that after a while, for nations are like individuals,—when they get mad enough, they cease to heed the rules that govern reasonable men. The ocean outside of the league distant from land around a country, should be as free as the air above it, and neutral nations cannot always be deprived of their rights on the sea because of the unreasoning anger of warring nations. Neutral nations need the fighting nations far less than the belligerents need the neutrals and a halt will have to be called sometime.

### Our Oregon Weather

THE Oregonian complains, very justly we think, that the government having robbed Oregon of nearly all the proceeds of sales of public lands, amounting to some \$10,000,000 and spent them in other states, it is contemplating further spoliation and, concludes its article in these words:

"Oregon long ago ceased to expect a square deal in public land affairs."

For the benefit or otherwise the government or some other agency bestowed on Utah all during May and up into June a full quota of Oregon weather, to the delight of the coal dealers and the dry farmers, but the rest of the inhabitants have grown to wish that the treasure trove may be given back.

There are disadvantages when a state goes wet.

### Sees The Light

WE notice that in a speech in his own state, Senator Underwood expressed the belief that an efficient merchant marine was one of the things that the country most needs. He further explained that had the country but possessed the needed ships, the cotton would have been all disposed of now and there would be no business depression in any southern state.

We are glad that the light has at last shone in upon his mind. We hope that it was the full light, such as shone around Saul when just outside Damascus; not the confused light which glimmered around the president and his friends when, last August, they suddenly discovered that the foreign ships which had so long been growing rich by carrying our over-sea commerce were no longer available, and our foreign trade was fearfully crippled. We hope that events have finally caused him to see what wiser men had long been telling him that the want of merchant ships of our own had handicapped our country for half a century, and that the way to overcome the evil was to build, own and sail our own ships, with the assurance behind them that they would be continued for years to come, that the men who engage in great and small enterprises might make their special arrangements, for foreign trade and beyond that begin the peaceable conquest of foreign states, by subduing their wild lands, opening and working their mines; building their roads, bridges, cities and school houses and drawing them into closer political, social and commercial assimilation with our own country.

The coming congress should be a most important one and among its greatest achievements should be the passage of such enlightened laws as will restore our merchant ships with all their old prestige on the world's oceans.

### "Sound Money"

A dispatch tells of a town in Germany where the people are using iron money. Those people must have been reading some of the learned essays on "Sound Money" put out by the late Grover Cleveland or the late Professor Sumner, or the late Edward Atkinson, or the learned Professor Laughlin.

It is a fine idea. Iron does not make light weight dollars, no matter whether gold is inflated or not. It has other advantages. A man cannot carry enough of it down town to get inebriated on, with it in use, there would be no hold ups, and there would be no occasion to let thieves go while under suspicion of being highwaymen or thieves.

But how funny those essays on "Sound Money" read under the financial lamp light of today.

### How to Fireproof Children's Clothes

MR. CHARLES F. PABST, formerly physician for the coroner of Brooklyn, says the material for children's clothes, lace curtains, theatre curtains, etc., can be easily and cheaply made fireproof. That:

A solution of ammonium phosphate is used for this purpose and can be made quickly and easily. Dissolve one pound of ammonium phosphate in one gallon of cold water, and a clear solution is formed in which the fabric to be fireproofed should be soaked for five minutes. The garment can then be taken out and allowed to